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Thematic Groups Of Agricultural Lexicon In Khorezm Dialect Of Uzbek Language

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ABSTRACT

This article reviews the linguistic features of some cultivated plants in the Khorezm language and has been thoroughly analyzed. Traditions, traditions, living conditions of Turkic and Mongolian peoples, as well as their similarity in agriculture, have also been reflected in their languages. This is particularly evident in many meetings of Turkish and Mongolian parallels in the field of agriculture and livestock.

Keywords: National language, symbols, dialects, Khorezm dialect, phonetic expression, adulthood.

1. INTRODUCTION

The national language, one of the main symbols of every nation, is a language of mutual understanding, leadership, economic and cultural center.

Dialects, the national language increase in numbers since the seeding period. In the first languages of the tribal alliance, as far as the center is concerned, the distinctions in the nouns are intermediate, and in the end, this difference leads to the emergence of a new language. There are two factors in the emergence of new dialects and languages:

- a) time and distance are crucial;
- b) Expands the distance as the passage of time increases the appearance of new dialects.

The difference between language and dialect is that the tongue serves a whole nation, and the shepherd belongs only to a certain group of people. Therefore, the language is multifunctional, a means of communication for all, and more precisely, it is an invariant tool, and the dialect is limited to the task and it is the variant of the same invariant.

It should be noted, however, that this is not the dialect or the language that serves one nation, but the question of when, where and how the language existed. Every scientist has his own opinion about it, and they interpret it as he knows.

According to archaeologists and archaeological excavations, tradition, art, culture and agriculture began to be formed in Khorezm region during the fourth millennium BC. At that time, farming in Khorezm, including its component farming, cultivated wheat, barley and other grasses resistant to local climatic conditions.

It is known that due to the archeological excavations carried out in Khorezm and in some parts of the present-day Kara kalpak Republic, soft and short type of wheat are planted and grown at the next stage of the Bronze Age.

Uzbek literary language and Khorezm dialect, which is part of it, are different phonetic forms of the word sowing in the literary language agricultural lexicon. For example, egin / yegin (in the dialect of kipchak); Akin (in the dialect of Oguz) - ekin (in the literary language). According to Turkologist S.E.Malov, in ancient Uighur justice documents, the word "crop" has the same meaning as in the modern Uzbek literary language, and its dialectic variant, "ekiz", means "plow land" meaning. In fact, the very basis of this word, which is an ancient word, is found almost in the majority of Turkish languages. When it does not have a serious phonetic change, its phonetic expression is similar, and its semantics are also stable. In addition to justifying our idea and, at the same time, we have the following examples: ek-(Tatar, Uighur), ak- (Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Turkish) and others.

In the Uzbek and Uighur written monuments there are the following forms of its foundations: en, ag. E.V.Sevortyan in his etymological dictionary states that "the evolution, of this basis, is developing and changing: en, eg," and then appeared the form of "ek-". The Kara kalpak linguist Z. Ibragimova, in her

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monograph "The Agricultural Lexicon of the Karakalpak Uzbek Dialects," also notes that this basis will also be found in historical monuments, for example: "Mahmud Qoshgoriy , we can see the word "ek" in oguz tribes' dialect used as a meaning of seed and the word "ekin" is used in the sense of "farming and property". Thus, the word "ekin" is used in modern Uzbek literary language without phonetic and semantic change.

It should be noted that, as already noted above, the Turkish, Turkmen and Azerbaijani languages have no change in today's Khorezm dialect (in particular Oguz dialect) used in the form of ak.

The linguist from Karakalpakistan Z. Ibragimova in her above-mentioned work describes the herb names in the farming lexicon, which is a component of the agricultural lexicon, into two groups: a) herbaceous plants (general name white crop); b) Vegetable crops (the common name is green sowing).

In the Khorezm language, which is part of the Uzbek language and its component, is characterized by cereals and vegetable crops, but does not allocate common names of plants, such as white plants or vegetable crops.

In addition to the above description, we first of all need to focus on the cereals and related words and terms. One of the words in the modern Uzbek literary language is the corns. Corns and seeds are used in parallel, and there are a number of terms related to farming lexicon, such as "unum", "hosil", "urug'lik", "o'simlik". There are eggs, which are used as synonyms of corns and seeds in the Khorezm language.

However, grain is often used in the Khorezm dialect as the harvest of cereal crops. To compare the word grain, let's look at the Turkish languages: dan-(in Karakalpak, Kazakh and Azerbaijani) den- (in Turkmen), dan- (in Kyrgyz and Uygur); tane-(in Turkish) and others. Also, the word "crop" is used as a "dana" in the Khorezm dialects, especially in the dialect of Kipchak. For example: tut dana/jo'zor dana/ and others.

Hence, the word "tuxum" and "urug" "are in Turkish. In one of her works Z. Ibragimova dwells on the word "tuxum" and writes: "Tux (g ') - represents the meaning of cultivation, adulthood, generation, (borne), nebulae (brother-in-law, sibling brother) and horse-breeding affixes, as well as "dog'mak" in the Uzbek language and its derivatives ".

2. CONCLUSION

Another one of the herbs in the Uzbek language and its lexis is a rice plant. In fact, rice has been cultivated in the South East Asia since ancient times and is one of the most important herbs in Uzbekistan, China, Indonesia, Japan and India. According to observations, the word "rice plant" has been preserved in almost all Turkish languages and has historically been preserved. The word "rice plant" actually originates from the Persian language, and it also means the same meaning as in the Persian language.

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